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1098765432

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

McGraw-Hill dictionary of scientific and technical terms.

1. Science—Dictionaries. 2. Technology—Dictionaries. I. Lapedes, Daniel N., ed. II. Title: Dictionary of scientific and technical terms.
Q123.M15 1978 503 78-18265
ISBN 0-07-045258-X

correlation-type receiver

Coryphodontidae

363

system utilizing correlation techniques where signals derived from the same source are correlated to derive the phase difference between the signals.

correlation-type receiver See correlator.

correlative rights [PETRO ENG] Legal rights protecting property over a portion of a gas or oil reservoir from excessive or wasteful withdrawal of hydrocarbons by adjoining properties overlying the same reservoir.

correlator [ELECTR] A device that detects weak signals in noise by performing an electronic operation approximating the computation of a correlation function. Also known as correlation-type receiver.

correlogram [MATH] A curve showing the assumed correlation between two mathematical variables. Also known as correlation curve.

correspondence principle [QUANT MECH] The principle that quantum mechanics has a classical limit in which it is equivalent to classical mechanics. Also known as Bohr's correspondence principle.

corresponding points [PHYSIO] Any two retinal areas in the respective eyes so that the area in one eye has an identical direction in the opposite retina.

corresponding states [PHYS CHEM] The condition when two or more substances are at the same reduced pressures, the same reduced temperatures, and the same reduced volumes.

corridor [ECOL] A land bridge that allows free migration of fauna in both directions.

Corrigan's pulse [MED] A pulse characterized by a rapid, forceful ascent (water-hammer quality) and rapid downstroke or descent (collapsing quality); seen with aortic regurgitation and hyperkinetic circulatory states.

Corrodentia [INV ZOO] The equivalent name for Psocoptera.

corroding lead [MET] Lead that can be corroded to make white lead.

Corrodikote test [MET] An accelerated corrosion test in which the article is coated with a slurry of clay and a salt solution and then exposed to a high humidity for a specified period.

corrosion [GEOCHEM] Chemical erosion by motionless or moving agents. [MET] Gradual destruction of a metal or alloy due to chemical processes such as oxidation or the action of a chemical agent.

corrosion border See corrosion rim.

corrosion fatigue [MET] Damage to or failure of a metal due to corrosion combined with fluctuating fatigue stresses.

corrosion fatigue limit [MET] The maximum stress that a corroded material can withstand for a given number of stress reversals.

corrosion number See acid number.

corrosion potential [MET] The measure of corroding surface potential in an electrolyte in relation to a reference electrode while the circuit is open.

corrosion protection [MET] The minimization of corrosion by coating with a protective metal, with an oxide or phosphide or similar substance, or with a protective paint, or by rendering the metal passive.

corrosion rim [MINERAL] A modification of the outlines of a porphyritic crystal due to the corrosive action of a magma on previously stable minerals. Also known as corrosion border.

corrosion test [MET] Any of various tests to determine the resistance of a metal to chemical attack.

Corrostron [MET] Trade name for a silicon cast iron.

corrosive [MATER] A substance that causes corrosion.

corrosive flux [MET] A soldering flux, usually composed of inorganic salts and acids, which provides oxide removal of the base metal upon application of solder; flux remaining on the base metal is corrosive and should be removed.

corrosiveness [MET] The tendency of a metal to wear away another by chemical attack.

corrosive sublimate See mercuric chloride.

corrugated bar [DES ENG] Steel bar with transverse ridges; used in reinforced concrete.

corrugated fastener [DES ENG] A thin corrugated strip of steel that can be hammered into a wood joint to fasten it.

corrugated lens [OPTICS] A lens having circular sections cut out from the surface to reduce its weight without lowering its focal power.

corrugating [DES ENG] Forming straight, parallel, alternate ridges and grooves in sheet metal, cardboard, or other material.

corssite [PETR] A spheroidal variety of gabbro. Also known as miagite; napoleonite.

cortex [ANAT] The outer portion of an organ or structure, such as of the brain and adrenal glands. [BOT] A primary tissue in roots and stems of vascular plants that extends inward from the epidermis to the phloem. [INV ZOO] The peripheral layer of certain protozoans.

cortical stimulator [MED] An electronic instrument used in nerve and mental therapy to deliver an electric shock of prescribed strength by means of a pulsating current.

corticoid See adrenal cortex hormone.

corticosteroid [BIOCHEM] 1. Any steroid hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex of vertebrates. 2. Any steroid with properties of an adrenal cortex steroid.

corticosterone [BIOCHEM] $C_{21}H_{36}O_4$ A steroid hormone produced by the adrenal cortex of vertebrates that stimulates carbohydrate synthesis and protein breakdown and is antagonistic to the action of insulin.

corticotrophic [PHYSIO] Having an effect on the adrenal cortex.

corticotropin [BIOCHEM] A hormonal preparation having adrenocorticotrophic activity, derived from the adenohypophysis of certain domesticated animals.

cortin unit [BIOL] A unit for the standardization of adrenal cortical hormones.

cortisol See hydrocortisone.

cortisone [BIOCHEM] $C_{21}H_{32}O_5$ A steroid hormone produced by the adrenal cortex of vertebrates that acts principally in carbohydrate metabolism.

cortlandite [PETR] A peridotite consisting of large crystals of hornblende with poikilitically included crystals of olivine. Also known as hudsonite.

corundum [MINERAL] Al_2O_3 A hard mineral occurring in various colors and crystallizing in the hexagonal system; crystals are usually prismatic or in rounded barrel shapes; gem varieties are ruby and sapphire.

corvette [NAV ARCH] 1. A warship with a continuous deck from fore to stern, usually with no structure above, and usually with only one row of guns. 2. A very maneuverable escort ship having antisubmarine and antiaircraft guns, depth charges, and detection equipment.

Corvidae [VERT ZOO] A family of large birds in the order Passeriformes having stout, long beaks; includes the crows, jays, and magpies.

Corvus [ASTRON] A constellation, right ascension 12 hours, declination $20^\circ S$. Abbreviated Crv. Also known as Crow.

corvusite [MINERAL] $V_2V_{12}O_{34} \cdot nH_2O$ A blue-black to brown mineral consisting of a hydrous oxide of vanadium; occurs in massive form.

Corylophidae [INV ZOO] The equivalent name for Orthoporidae.

corymb [BOT] An inflorescence in which the flower stalks arise at different levels but reach the same height, resulting in a flat-topped cluster.

corymbaeae [BOT] Resembling or pertaining to a corymb.

Corynebacteriaceae [MICROBIO] Formerly a family of non-sporeforming, usually nonmotile rod-shaped bacteria in the order Eubacteriales including animal and plant parasites and pathogens.

corynebacteriophage [VIROL] Any bacteriophage able to infect *Corynebacterium* species.

Corynebacterium [MICROBIO] A genus of gram-positive, straight or slightly curved rods in the coryneform group of bacteria; club-shaped swellings are common; includes human and animal parasites and pathogens, and plant pathogens.

Corynebacterium diphtheriae [MICROBIO] A facultatively aerobic, nonmotile species of bacteria that causes diphtheria in humans. Also known as Klebs-Loeffler bacillus.

Coryphaenidae [VERT ZOO] A family of pelagic fishes in the order Perciformes characterized by a blunt nose and deeply forked tail.

Coryphodontidae [PALEON] The single family of the Coryphodontidae, an extinct superfamily of mammals.

CORUNDUM



— 4.4 cm —

A specimen of corundum from Steinkopf, South Africa. (American Museum of Natural History)

Webster's New World Dictionary

Third College Edition

*Dedicated
to David B. Guralnik,
lexicographical mentor
and friend*

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Fourth printing, with corrections, 1989

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Published by Webster's New World Dictionaries
A Division of Simon & Schuster, Inc.
15 Columbus Circle
New York, New York 10023

Dictionary Editorial Offices: New World Dictionaries,
850 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44114

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Database design and creation by Lexi-Comp, Inc., Hudson, Ohio.

The typefaces used are Century Schoolbook and Helvetica.

Manufactured in the United States of America

8 9 93 92 91

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Webster's New World dictionary of American English / Victoria
E. Neufeldt, editor-in-chief.—3rd college ed.

1. English language—Dictionaries. 2. Americanisms—
Dictionaries.

I. Neufeldt, Victoria E.

PE1628.W5633 1988

88-1712

ISBN 0-13-947169-3 (thumb-indexed)

0-13-949280-1 (plain edged)

0-13-949314-X (leatherkraft)

Dictionary Staff
Special Consultants
Foreword
The New World I
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The Main Entry
Pronunciation
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Inflected Forms
The Etymology
The Definitions
Usage Labels &
Field Labels
Scientific Name
Idiomatic Phrases
Run-In Derived
The Synonymy
The English Language
Etymology by Will

Webster's New World

The Indo-European
Editorial Style
Marks of Punctuation
Italics
Numbers
Capitalization
Abbreviations
Source Documents
Special Signs and Symbols

PAGE 21/22 * RCVD AT 2/1/2005 3:27:27 PM (Eastern Standard Time) * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-1/11 * DNIS:8729306 * CSID:2023935350 * DURATION (mm:ss):08:14

filmer / fine

506

etc.) —*vt* 1 to become covered with a film 2 a) to make a FILM (n. 3a & b) b) to be filmed or suitable for filming (this novel won't film well) —*film'er* *n*.

film-goler (fō'gōl) *n*. MOVIEGOER

filmic (fīl'm'ik) *adj*. 1 of or having to do with films or the art of making them 2 of the visual qualities of a film as distinct from the theme, dialogue, story, etc. 3 visually exciting or expressive

film-maker (fīl'm'māk'ər) *n*. a person who makes films, esp. a producer, director, etc. —*film'making* *n*.

film noir (fīl'm'noär) [Fr. lit., black film] a type of motion picture, esp. of the 1940's and 1950's, fatalistic, pessimistic, or cynical in mood and often dealing melodramatically with urban crime and corruption

film-ography (fīl'm'ag'ra-fə) *n*. a list of the films of a particular actor, director, genre, etc.

film pack several sheets of photographic film in a frame that fits in the back of a camera

film-strip (fīl'm'strīp) *n*. a length of film containing still photographs, often of illustrations, diagrams, charts, etc., arranged in sequence for projection separately and used as a teaching aid

filmy (fīl'm'ē) *adj*. film'y-er, film'y-est 1 of or like a film; hazy, gauzy, etc. 2 covered with or as with a film; blurred —*film'y* *adv*. —*film'y-ness* *n*.

file or **fillo** (fē'lō) *n*. alt. sp. of **FILELLO**

filo-pod-dium (fī'lō'pō'dē-əm, fē'lō-) *n*, pl. -dīa (-ē) [ModL < L *filum*, thread (see **FILUS**) + *-podium*] a thin, narrow pseudopodium consisting primarily of ectoplasm

filose (fī'lō'sē) *adj*. [*<* L *filum* (see **FILUS**) + *-osus*] 1 threadlike 2 having a threadlike projection

file (fēl) *n*. [Fr. < L *filus*; see **FILAL**] a son or a youth: often used like English "Jr." / *Dumas fils*

file (fēl, fīl) *n*, pl. **files** [Ar. earlier *faṣl* < LGr *phōllis*, a small coin, any of the monetary units of a) Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, equal to 1/40 of a dinār b) the United Arab Emirates, equal to 1/16 of a dirham c) the Yemen Arab Republic, equal to 1/16 of a riyal

filter (fīl'tər) *n*. [ME *filter* < OFr. < ML *filtrum*, *filtrum*, felt, filled wool (used for straining liquors) < Gmc. see **FELT**] 1 a device for separating solid particles, impurities, etc. from a liquid or gas by passing it through a porous substance 2 any porous substance used or suitable for this, as sand, charcoal, felt, etc. 3 *Physics* a) a device or substance that passes electric currents of certain frequencies or frequency ranges while preventing the passage of others b) a device or substance that partially or completely absorbs certain light rays c) a color filter for a camera lens —*vt* [Fr. *filtrer* < the *n*.] 1 to pass (a liquid or gas) through a filter 2 to remove or separate (solid particles, impurities, etc.) from a liquid or gas by means of a filter (often with *out*) 3 to act as a filter for —*vi* 1 to pass through or as if through a filter 2 to move or pass slowly / the news filtered through town/

filterable (fīl'tər-ə-bəl) *adj*. that can be filtered —*filterability* *n*. filterable virus any virus: so called because most viruses are capable of passing through fine filters that bacteria cannot pass through

filter bed a tank, covered trench, etc. with a sand or gravel bottom, used to filter water, sewage, etc.

filter feeder an animal that feeds by filtering small organisms or food particles from the water or air, as a clam, whalebone whale, or sponge

filter paper porous paper for filtering liquids

filter tip 1 a cigarette tip containing cellulose, cotton, charcoal, etc. and serving as a mouthpiece through which the smoke is filtered 2 a cigarette having such a tip —*filter-tip'* or *filter-tipped* *adj*.

filth (fīlth) *n*. [ME < OE *fyllthe* < base of *ful* (see **FOUL**) + *-th*] 1 disgustingly offensive dirt, garbage, etc. 2 anything considered as foul as this; esp., anything viewed as grossly indecent or obscene 3 gross moral corruption

filthy (fīlth'ē) *adj*. filth'y-er, filth'y-est [ME *filth*] 1 full of filth; disgustingly foul 2 grossly obscene 3 morally vicious or corrupt —*SYN*. *uncv* —*filth'y* *adv*. —*filth'y-ness* *n*.

filtrable (fī'l'tr-ə-bəl) *adj*. *filtrable* —*filtrability* *n*.

filtrate (fī'l'tr-ē) *vt*. -trated, -trating [*<* ML *filtratus*, pp. of *filtrare* < *filtrum*, *filtrum*] to filter —*n*. a filtered liquid —*filtration* *n*.

filum (fī'l-əm) *n*, pl. **filas** (-lā) [L, a thread; see **FILUS**] *Anat.* any threadlike part; filament

filum-bria (fī'l'm'bri-ə) *n*, pl. -bri-ae (-brē'ē) [ModL < L *filus*, fringe] Biol. a fringe or border of hairs, fibers, etc. or a fringe-like process, esp. at the opening of an orifice in mammals

filum-bri-ate (fī'l'm'bri-āt) *adj*. [L *filum-bria*, fringed; see *prec.*] having a fringe of hairs, fibers, etc. —*filum-bri-ation* *n*.

fin (fīn) *n*. [Fr.] the end; finish; conclusion

fin (fīn) *n*. [ME < OE *fīn*, akin to *Da* *fin*, *Ger* *fīn* < IE **s(p)ina-*, point < base **s(p)h₂-*, pointed stick > *spine*, *spine*] 1 any of several waxy, membranous organs on the body of a fish, dolphin, etc., used in swimming, turning, and balancing 2 anything like a fin in shape or use; specif., a) any narrow edge or ridge formed in manufacturing, as on a casting by metal forced through the halves of the mold b) any vertical stiff, fixed or movable, whose chief function is to give stability in flight c) a stabilizing or steering projection on boats or submarines d) [Slang] a hand or arm —*vi* finned, fin'ing to cut the fins from (a fish) —*vk* to move the fins, esp. in a violent way

fin² (fīn) *n*. [shortened < W Yidd *finet*, five (cf. E Yidd *finet*) < MHG *vinf* < OHG *finf*, *prins*] [Slang] a five-dollar bill

fin abbrev. 1 *fin* 2 *financial* 3 *finished*

Fin 1 Finland 2 Finnish

fin-able (fīn'ə-bəl) *adj*. *finable* to a fine

fin-agle (fīn'ā-gəl) *vt*. -gled, -gling [*<* ?] [Colloq.] to get, arrange, or maneuver by cleverness, persuasion, etc., or esp. by craftiness, trickery, etc. —*vi*. to use craftiness; trickery, etc. —*fin'agler* *n*.

final (fīn'al) *adj*. [ME < OFr. < L *finalis* < *finis*, and see **FINIS**] 1 of or coming at the end; last; concluding (the final chapter) 2 leaving no further chance for action, discussion, or change; deciding; conclusive (a final decree) 3 having to do with the basic or ultimate purpose, aim, or end (a final cause) —*n*. 1 anything final 2 [pl.] the last of a series of contests, trials, etc. 3 a final or concluding examination —*SYN*. *last*

fin-ale (fē'nāl'ē; -nāl'ē, -lā) *n*. [It. orig. *adj.* < L *finalis*, *FINAL*] 1 the concluding movement or passage of a musical composition 2 the last scene or feature of an entertainment 3 the conclusion or last part; and

fin-al-ist (fīn'al'ist) *n*. a contestant who participates in the final and deciding contest or contests of a series

fin-al-ity (fīn'al'ē-tē, -tē) *n*. [L *finalitas*] 1 the quality or condition of being final, settled, or complete; conclusiveness 2 pl. -ties anything final

fin-al-ize (fīn'al'īz) *vt*. -ized, -izing [FINAL + *-ize*] to make final; bring to completion —*fin'al-iz-ation* *n*.

fin-ally (fīn'al'ē; often fīn'āl) *adv*. 1 at the end; in conclusion 2 decisively; conclusively; irrevocably

finance (fī'nāns; also fē'nāns) *n*. [ME *finance*, a fine, tax; *fin* < OFr. *fin*, wealth, revenue < *fin*, to end, settle accounts, pay ransom < *fin*; see **FINIS**] 1 [pl.] the money resources, income, etc. of a nation, organization, or person 2 the managing or science of managing money matters, credit, etc. —*vt*. -nanced, -nancing 1 to supply money, credit, or capital to or for 2 to obtain money, credit, or capital for

finance company a company specializing in the lending of money to consumers, the purchasing of accounts receivable, and the extension of credit to businesses

fin-an-cial (fī'nān'shəl; also fē-) *adj*. of finance, finances, or finances —*fin-an-cially* *adv*.

FIN —financial implies reference to money matters, esp. where large sums are involved (a financial success); *fin* is used with reference to government revenues and expenditures or the administering of the financial affairs of an organization or corporation (a fiscal year); monetary refers directly to money itself and is used in connection with coinage, circulation, standards, relative values, etc. (the monetary unit of a country); *pecuniary* is applied to money matters of a practical or personal nature (pecuniary motives)

fin-an-cier (fī'nān'sir; also fē'nān-, -jān-, or fē'nān'-) chiefly Brit. *n*. [Fr.] 1 a person trained or skilled in finance 2 a person who engages in financial operations on a large scale —*vi* to engage in financial operations, often specif. in a dishonest way

fin-back whale (fīn'bāk) *n*. *nonqual*

fin-er (fīn'ər) *n*. [Sp. < *finer*, to buy real estate < VL **finicare*, to attach; see **FISHPLANT**] an estate or plantation in Spain or Spanish America

finch (fīnch) *n*. [ME < OE *fin*, akin to *Ger* *fink* < IE *echō* base **s(p)ingo-*, chirping bird > Welsh *pink*, *Gr* *springos*, *finch*] any of various small, short-beaked, seed-eating passerine birds (esp. family *Fringillidae*), including redpolls, canaries, crossbills, goldfinches, and chaffinches

find (fīnd) *vt*. found, find'ing [ME *finden* < OE *findan*, akin to *Ger* *finden*, *Goth* *finthan* < IE base **penh₂-*, to walk, happen upon, find > L *pono*, a plank causeway, bridge] 1 to happen on; come upon; meet with; discover by chance 2 to get by searching or by making an effort (find the answer) 3 to get sight or knowledge of; perceive; learn (I find that I was wrong) 4 to experience or feel (to find pleasure in music) 5 a) to get or recover (something lost) (to find a missing book) b) to get or recover the use of (we found our sea legs) 6 to realize as being; consider; think (to find a book boring) 7 to get to; reach; attain (the blow found his chin) 8 to decide (the jury found him innocent) 9 to supply; furnish: cf. **FOUND** —*vi* to reach and announce a decision (the jury found for the accused) —*n* 1 the act of finding 2 something found, esp. something interesting or valuable —*find oneself* 1 to learn what one's real talents and inclinations are, and begin to copy them 2 to become aware of being (to find oneself in trouble) —*find out* 1 to discover; learn 2 to learn the true character or identity of (someone or something)

finder (fīnd'ər) *n*. 1 a person or thing that finds 2 *viewfinder* 3 a small, low-powered telescope attached to a larger one, used to locate objects for closer view with the more powerful telescope 4 a person who, for a fee (finder's fee), initiates a business deal between others

fin de siècle (fīn' dē sē'clē) [Fr., end of the century] of or characteristic of the last years of the 19th cent.: formerly used to refer to progressive ideas and customs, but now generally used to indicate decadence

find-ing (fīn'dīng) *n*. [ME; see **FIN**] 1 the act of one who finds; discovery 2 something found or discovered 3 [pl.] miscellaneous small articles or materials used in making garments, shoes, jewelry, etc., as buttons, buckles, or clasps 4 [often pl.] the conclusion reached after an examination or consideration of facts or data by a judge, coroner, scholar, etc.

fin (fīn) *n*. [Fr.] ordinary French brandy

fin¹ (fīn) *adj*. finer, fin'est [ME *fin* < OFr. < ML *finus*, for L *finis*, an end, limit; see **FINIS**] 1 orig., finished; perfected 2 superior in quality; better than average; excellent; very good (a fine sample) 3 of exceptional character or ability (a fine teacher) 4 with no im-

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